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1. (5 points) Let p be a prime and let G be a p -group. Let $Z(G)$ denote the center of G . Show the following:
 - (a) If G has order p^2 then G is abelian.
 - (b) If N is a normal subgroup of G and $N \neq \{1\}$, then $Z(G) \cap N \neq \{1\}$.

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2. (5 points) Let $n > 1$ be a natural number. For $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ define H_i as the subset of $G := \text{Sym}(n)$ consisting of permutations σ with $\sigma(i) = i$.
- (a) Prove that H_1, \dots, H_n are pairwise conjugate subgroups of G .
 - (b) Prove that $N_G(H_i) = H_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.
 - (c) Prove that H_i is a maximal subgroup of G for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

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3. (5 points) Let R be the ring $\mathbb{Z}/2007\mathbb{Z}$.
- (a) Determine the number of units of R .
 - (b) Is the unit group of R cyclic?

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4. (5 points) Let V be a \mathbb{F}_q vector space of finite dimension $n \geq 2$, where \mathbb{F}_q is a finite field containing q elements.

(a) Let S be the set of ordered pairs (v_1, v_2) , where $v_1, v_2 \in V$, and $\text{Span}(v_1, v_2)$ is two-dimensional. Prove that:

$$\#S = (q^n - 1)(q^n - q).$$

(b) Prove that the number of two-dimensional subspaces of V is equal to:

$$\frac{(q^n - 1)(q^n - q)}{(q^2 - 1)(q^2 - q)}.$$

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5. (5 points) Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix with entries in the field of complex numbers. Recall that A is called *nilpotent* if there is a positive integer k such that $A^k = 0$. Prove that the following are equivalent:

- A is nilpotent
- $\text{Trace}(A^m) = 0$ for all integers $m \geq 0$.

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6. (5 points) Consider the diagram of finite-dimensional K -linear spaces (K a field) and K -linear maps between them:

$$0 \xrightarrow{f_0} V_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} \dots \xrightarrow{f_{i-1}} V_i \xrightarrow{f_i} \dots \xrightarrow{f_{n-1}} V_n \xrightarrow{f_n} 0.$$

Assume that $\operatorname{im} f_i = \ker f_{i+1}$ for all indices i . Prove that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \dim V_i = 0.$$

(Hint: use induction on n .)

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7. (5 points) Suppose that R is a commutative ring, and M is a R -module.

Suppose that I, J are distinct maximal ideals of R . Suppose that $m, n \in M$. Suppose that, for all $i \in I$, all $j \in J$, we have:

$$i \cdot m = 0 \text{ and } j \cdot n = 0.$$

Prove that $m \otimes n = 0$ in $M \otimes_R M$.

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8. (5 points) Let K be the field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$, where ζ denotes a primitive fifteenth root of unity in \mathbb{C} .
- (a) Draw a diagram, illustrating all of the subfields of K , containments among them, and degrees of extensions. (You don't have to explicitly describe the fields...yet).
 - (b) Describe explicitly the subfield(s) of K , which are quadratic as extension(s) of \mathbb{Q} . In other words, describe them as $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{a})$ for some integer(s) a .

9. (5 points) Suppose that F is a field, which contains a primitive cube root of unity (in particular, F does not have characteristic 3). Suppose that K/F is a finite extension of the form $K = F(a, b)$ where $a, b \notin F$, $a^3 \in F$ and $b^3 \in F$, and $b \notin F(a)$.
- Prove that K is a Galois extension of F , and $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})$.
 - How many intermediate fields are there, between F and K ? Justify your answer.